

EDITORIAL VISITANT.

We were pleased to meet in our office, on Monday last, the accomplished and courteous editor of the *South Carolinian*, F. G. DeFontaine, Esq., who is on a flying visit to this region. The labors of the trip seem to deal lightly with our brother, and we are rejoiced to learn that his excellent paper is in like healthy condition. May both editor and journal live to a green old age!

THE DISTRICT COURT.

We learn that the District Court, Hon. J. Scott Murray presiding, will convene in special session this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Court House, for the purpose of drawing juries and qualifying officers of the Court. All cases of larceny, misdemeanor, vagrancy and bastardy are made returnable to this Court, the first regular session of which will be held on the second Monday in January next. The Court, however, is always open, and all business may be transacted which can be attended to at Chambers.

AMENDE HONORABLE.

The *Pickens Courier* asks if it is right for exchanges publishing Gen. HANCOCK's speech at Wallburg, or extracts therefrom, to omit the credit due to the journal as the first which re-produced it in print. Frankly, we acknowledge to being *particeps criminis* in this affair, but at the same time must declare that it was our belief the aforesaid speech appeared in several papers simultaneously, the *Courier* not coming to hand promptly that week, and its namesake of Charleston producing the speech without credit. This circumstance misled us, and we doubt not that others will urge the same plea. "Our esteemed cotemporary" can make the application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The active and enterprising firm of BEWLEY, KEES & Co. are out this morning in a series of attractive advertisements, to which we invite the attention of all our readers. Their stock of goods is complete in every department, and customers will find these gentlemen ready to meet all their wants in the way of supplies. Give them a call at once, as the large stock is daily being reduced by the encroachments of friends upon their assortment.

SAMUEL BROWN, Jr., No. 10 Granite Row, has just returned from Charleston with a choice and extensive supply of goods, which he offers to the public at reasonable prices. We can especially recommend his stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats, &c. Confessing ignorance in the Dry Goods line, we can only state that the stock of this gentleman is varied and large, and our lady friends would do well to examine for themselves.

C. A. RAND & DORRIS announce that they have just received additions to their general stock of merchandise, which will be sold extremely low for cash or country produce. One of the firms has recently visited Charleston, and purchased therefrom a select and varied stock, suited to this market. Their supply of Iron cannot be excelled in this section, and farmers and others would do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

See the advertisement of JOHN S. BIRD, offering a reward for an estray mule. Also, that of CHAS. H. MOISE, Charleston, who has gunpowder for sale at reduced prices.

EXCHANGES.

The *Newbury Herald* came to us last week enlarged and improved, with a new and beautiful suit of type. The proprietors have exhibited untiring energy in repairing the loss of their office by fire, and now present their patrons with one of the handsomest weeklies in the State. Success to you, Messieurs!

The *National Freeman* is the title of a neat and able Masonic journal published in New York City, several numbers of which have been received at this office. It contains sixteen pages of interesting and useful information to the craft, and should be a welcome visitor to the household of every Mason in the land. Four Dollars per annum; subscriptions received also for six months at this rate. Address, Emma L. Stravens, box 5903, New York, or apply at this office, where specimen copies may be sent.

The November number of *Godey's Lady's Book* has been received, and we pronounce it one of the best issues of the current year. This magazine of fashion and respectable of good things is not surpassed on this continent, and there is no more appreciable favor to bestow on your sweetheart or wife than a year's subscription to GODEY. By an arrangement with the publisher, the Editor of the *Intelligencer* is authorized to receive subscriptions at \$2.10 per annum. Send along your names and money for the next year.

Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine for November is upon our table. The fashion plates, engravings and patterns occupy a prominent place in this periodical, but the choice array of literature is one of its chief attractions to our eye. Published in New York at \$3.50 per year.

DAN CASTELLO'S GREAT SHOW.

The most interesting local event of the week has been the appearance of the above attractive entertainment in our midst. According to announcement, the grand procession appeared on Tuesday morning, to the delight and gratification of the large crowd of anxious spectators assembled to witness the gorgeous display. Although the procession was small in numbers, we have never seen one more complete in its appointments nor costumed more richly. When the hour for exhibition arrived, the immense throng besieged the crowd office and pavilion, and it was late before the crowd gained admission, owing to the pressure for choice of seats. Happily, all was arranged in time, and the fifteen hundred or two thousand persons present were seated in advance of the performance. Then came the riding, leaping, vaulting, and other scenes incident to a circus. We were especially pleased with the admirably trained horses, Andy Johnson, Cesar and January, while the trained mules brought down the house. The concluding scene, HENRY LUNGLER entering the den of lions, was shocking to persons of nervous temperament, but deserves mention for its daring and intrepidity. The Clown was almost a failure, and he will only be remembered for his pertinacious attempts at wit, and while exhibiting the wonderful Shetland pony, forty-five hands high, more or less. We-a, January!

The performance at night was not so largely attended, and was almost a repetition of the afternoon.

Altogether, though not so extensive, this Circus is equal to any within our recollection, and we cannot omit to commend the management for its liberality in issuing complimentary tickets, especially to those unable to expend the money, and whose curiosity led them to the very doors, in hope of gaining admission.

ANOTHER JOURNAL SNUFFS THE BREEZE.

The Washington (Geo.) *Gazette* of last Friday comes to us with an article favoring the Constitutional Amendment marked, in order, we presume, that its singular contents may not be overlooked. We do not propose to engage in a controversy upon this subject, for several reasons. In the first place, we are confident that the people of this State, at least, are sufficiently instructed as to the nature and effects of this political abomination, and therefore need no further enlightenment as to their duty in the premises. Secondly, the advocates of this Amendment in the South, so far as we have observed, merely apologize for their opinions, and have not manfully pleaded in its behalf; therefore, the discussion is futile and unnecessary. But our Georgia cotemporary must have thought his points well put, and we will not let the occasion pass without examining his fallacious position, and endeavor to set the editor in a new train of thought.

The third section, as we consider it, has not been "settled," although the *Gazette* is of that opinion. For instance, the adoption of this section by the excluded States will effectively debar all those held in high esteem before the war, and whose talents and services were pre-eminent, from holding office hereafter, either under the State or Federal Governments. This cannot be denied, and it is the merest subterfuge to reply that Congress is empowered to remove such disability. Does the *Gazette* candidly seek this result? If so, we pity the noble old State of Georgia when any one of her journals would strike this blow at her STEPHENS, BROWN and JENKINS. Not only would such men as these be kept from any participation in the national or State councils, but her worthiest officers and truest soldiers would fall under the guillotine thus shamefully inaugurated.

Again, the article referred to declares in substance that the professed admirers of the President should hasten to have the South represented in Congress, "by every means and by some sacrifices,"—where her votes could assist in the contest with the Radicals. In the editor ignorant of the fact that the Executive has long since declared against the South adopting this amendment for that purpose? In truth, he is the very first man who pronounced against the monstrous evil, and by his special message on the subject sounded the alarm of danger, and gave the broadest condemnation of its purposes. Further, our cotemporary must be far behind the times, unless he remembers the platform of the Philadelphia Convention endorsing the President in this very particular. But, for confirmation of these things, the Hon. Mr. BROWN, Secretary of the Interior, has just published a letter strongly urging that the States ought not to accept the proposition of Congress, which letter fully subscribes this position to the President. If, then, the Amendment is rejected by the Administration itself, how can it be urged that the South should unite in a work calculated to defeat the views of its strongest safeguard?

In conclusion, we will briefly notice one more point made by the *Gazette*, when it is declared that "the proposed terms may appear hard, but we must suffer them, or suffer more." This is not the language of an ex-Confederate, surely. When danger is presented, the brave soldier meets it bravely, not in a cringing, fawning spirit. To avoid imaginary evils, this writer would have us act the sycophant, and place the tools of torture upon our own persons. Away with such puerile reasoning! If the South is doomed to suffer yet more, and have her rights trampled deeper in the dust of humiliation, let the enemies of justice and strangers to magnanimity forge the chains to bind her hand and foot. Her people, like their illustrious leader in shameless captivity, can maintain a dignified silence, and endure the wrongs of oppression, thereby preserving untarnished honor.

THE PROPOSED STATE CONVENTION.

The annexed resolutions, adopted by a meeting of citizens at Greenville Court House on the 16th inst., should have appeared in our last issue. It is therein recommended that the Legislature call a Convention, and that the people of the several Districts meet at the Court House on Monday next to instruct the members to this effect. Now, we sincerely trust that the people of this District will have nothing to do with the movement, and that there will be no effort made to instruct the Senators and Representatives to commit such an egregious folly as to call a Convention for the purposes indicated by the first resolution. Undoubtedly, if language conveys ideas, the object of this Convention would be to amend the Constitution so as "to impair the obligation of contracts," and this is the prime object of the move. We charge it upon the leaders over the State that this new dodge means REPUTATION, nothing more nor less. But, even though South Carolina might be led astray by new lights from time-honored principles, it is the simplest absurdity to talk of amending the Constitution of the State in this particular so long as the Federal Constitution prohibits the passage of any clause impairing these sacred obligations. Professing to have accepted the fact that States are not superior to the General Government, this fresh effort to prove the contrary might end disastrously also. At any rate, we do not choose to lead any assistance, however feeble, to place the State in a false position at this time. But, besides this, there are various reasons to urge against the propriety of calling a Convention at this time. The useless expense to the State, the want of causes to make the Convention an absolute necessity, and the inability of the people to devise an equitable plan of relief, are among the objections which might be urged against the movement. Without designing an argument, however, upon the subject, we respectfully submit that it would be unwise, impolitic and totally unnecessary that the Convention be held to afford relief to the suffering and impoverished people of this State. Reputation is out of the question, since the Federal Government is potent and powerful, and nothing less than Reputation would relieve those who are clamorous for further infringement upon the rights of creditors and the organic law of the land. But we forbear, and present the resolutions of the Greenville meeting:

1. Resolved, That we do respectfully recommend that the Legislature of this State be petitioned through our respective members, to call a Convention at an early day, to take into consideration the condition and wants of the people, and, if practicable, to provide some adequate and certain means of relief, and to rectify any imperfections which experience and a sober second thought may show to be wrong and unjust in principle, and injurious to the general welfare and good of all the citizens thereof.

2. Resolved, That we do further recommend that similar preliminary meetings be held in this and other districts throughout this State, and that a general meeting, to carry into effect the foregoing objects, be held at each Court House on the first Monday in November next.

ANDERSON, October 31, 1866.

The Cotton market has been dull for several days, with sales of small lots at from 29 to 33 cents, the seller paying the tax.

The *New York Tribune* asserts that there is a conspiracy among the "rebels of New Orleans" to massacre all the Union men on the 1st of November, at midnight.

SOUND AND SENSIBLE.

Hon. B. G. HUMPHREYS, Governor of Mississippi, in his message to the Legislature, now convened in extra session, after recounting the unfortunate and distressed condition of the people, concludes with the following sound views and sensible conclusions:

The people of Mississippi claim the possession of certain rights, too sacred to be entrusted to any Government, and in their Constitution established for the guidance of their servants have excepted certain powers out of the general powers of Government. One of these powers is that the courts shall always be open—another is that no law shall be passed impairing the obligations of contracts. The Judge that would close the doors of a constitutional court, in obedience to the order of the Executive and Legislature, in violation of the Constitution, would be unworthy his ermine, and a fit tool of despotism. As the Executive, I claim no authority to decide who is the worthy, and who is the unworthy creditor—and I do not know how to average and divide the losses all have sustained. I feel no ordinary personal interest in the postponement of the day of payment. My sympathies have ever been enlisted in behalf of the helpless and the needy. My heart's love is entwined around the brave Confederate soldier by chords that cannot be severed; and I would divide with him the last crumb that belonged to myself—but I must confess my want of wisdom to devise the scheme that will absolve him or relieve his property from the obligations of his contract with others, without their consent, so long as there is virtue, power and majesty in the Constitution under which he lives.

Any scheme, however, that may be devised for the permanent or temporary relief of the people from the pressing embarrassments of our great disasters, that is clearly within the restrictions of my obligation to the Constitution, will receive my cordial co-operation.

My faith is not in "stay laws." Temporary relief from debt often tends only to additional embarrassments. Patient industry, strict economy and "long suffering" are now our destiny and our duty, and the only means of restoring our lost fortunes and re-establishing our prosperity and happiness.

THE RIGHT POSITION.

In the annexed extract from the *Richmond Whig* there is compressed the entire subject in a nutshell, as to the duty of the South to reject the proposed Constitutional Amendment. The South can gain nothing by its adoption, while they cannot possibly incur loss by its rejection:

Suppose the amendment rejected, what will follow? All the Radicals can do is to keep us unrepresented, as we now are. They dare not go further. The public sentiment of the North would revolt at further wrong or injury to us.

Let the South be calm but firm. Let her return a determined "No" to the proposition to amend the Constitution. Let her say: We are content to stand by the bargain our fathers made with your fathers, but we are unwilling to change it or to enter into a new one on the terms you propose. On this ground we can stand immovably. Ten Southern States can defeat the amendment. They will stand on the Constitution as it is, and if the North wishes to break down its provisions, the assault must come from them. The position of the sections will thus be changed. They charged us in 1861 with trampling the Constitution under foot, and with this as their battle cry, they rallied the people to their support. Now we shelter ourselves under the Constitution. If we are not content with the Constitution now, they must take the initiative—they must act offensively or aggressively. The responsibility of the new content is with them, not with us. We claim nothing but what the Constitution clearly gives us; we ask no concessions from them; we stand on our undeniable, vested, constitutional rights. Let us never abandon the advantages of this position.

DEATH OF OLD AND VALUED CITIZENS.

We regret to learn that our kind friend, Mr. D. T. RAINWATER, a valuable and useful citizen of this District, died at his residence on Friday last. His upright conduct, stern integrity and consistent course in life ranked him amongst the good and faithful, and we trust that an everlasting peace has greeted him beyond the shores of time.

Mr. STEPHEN LEVETTER, one of the oldest and most honored citizens, died recently at his home, ten miles South of this place. For many years he was known as a successful and worthy teacher, and leaves behind him a name respected and revered for all the noble qualities that adorn life.

WHY MASONS CELEBRATE ST. JOHN'S DAY.

We find in an exchange the following explanation of the reason why Masons celebrate St. John's day, 24th of June, and publish it for the benefit of the uninitiated, having heard the question frequently asked:

Masonic lodges in ancient times were dedicated to King Solomon. Tradition informs us that they were thus dedicated from the building of the first temple of Jerusalem, to the Babylonish captivity. From that time to the coming of the Messiah, they were dedicated to Zerubbabel the builder of the second temple; and from that to the final destruction of the temple by Titus in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, they were dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Owing to the many massacres and disorders which attended that memorable event, Freemasonry fell very much into decay. Many of the lodges were broken up, and but few could meet with sufficient members to constitute their legality. Under these circumstances a general meeting of the craft was held in the city of Benjamin, when it was observed that the principal reason for the decline of Masonry was the want of a Grand Master to direct its affairs. They therefore deputed seven of their most eminent members to wait upon St. John, the Evangelist, who was at that time Bishop of Ephesus, to request him to take the office of Grand Master. He returned for answer that, though well stricken in years (being upwards of ninety), yet having been in the early part of his life initiated into Masonry, he would take upon himself that office. He did so, and completed by his learning what St. John the Baptist had accomplished by his zeal. After his decease, the Christian Lodges were dedicated to him and St. John the Baptist, both of them being regarded as emblematic of the Christian religion. Since then Masons have ever celebrated the 24th of June in commemoration of St. John the Baptist, and the 27th of December in commemoration of St. John the Evangelist.

The *New Bedford Standard* (Radical) does not appear to approve of Butler's mode of electioneering, and says, "the impeachment of the President is a grave thing. It places the head of the nation in a serious position before the whole world. If undertaken, it could not fail to disturb and unsettle all business affairs, to heighten political passions, to distract and divide a country which needs more than anything else, quiet and harmony."

The *London Times* intimates that peace has not been secured in Germany.

THE PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT.

The *Newburyport Herald* thus comments upon the proposed impeachment of President Johnson: "Now to our minds the proposition of impeachment is one so full of danger that he who fathers it must be shortsighted or terribly depraved. There is not a rational man in the country that does not see that it carries upon its very face the commencement of a civil war, by the side of which the late rebellion would appear as child's play. Before any one accustoms his mind to wander too far in that direction; let him inquire if he is prepared for a state of anarchy that would destroy the value of property, that would repudiate national and private debts together, that would darken the sun of Republican liberty, that this country would not see its face again, and would make human blood run in the streets till the very dogs would lap it up like water. If any man of fighting age favors the deposing of the President in the present state of the country, let him join a military company at once, and drill as often as he can; and if he is not of that age, but has boys that are, let him call them to him on the first opportunity, and looking them fairly in the face decide which of them, or how many, he is ready to see die rather than have Andrew Johnson President of the United States till the 4th of March, 1869?"

It is time this insanity ceased. If we are not all crazy, or drunk or mad, we shall tell all men of all parties, who propose such schemes, away devils, we'll none of you. We want no more war, no more slaying of the first born, no more maimed men, or disconsolate widows or orphan children upon our pension list. We want no more public debt, and no higher taxes than we now have. We want no President who would put State against State and man against man in deadly array, by ignoring the representatives of the people; and we want no representatives so lost to reason, right and public duty, as to propose the deposition of the President. The times are full enough of danger without any such madness. Every good and true man—every man who loves his race or his God, will seek peace, not war; restoration, not destruction; prosperity, not anarchy; and love to all men everywhere, and hate to none, and malice to none.

The *Times*, printed at Bangor, Maine, puts this question: "If the President, in common with jurists, like Judge Curtis, believes the action of Congress on the question of reconstruction unconstitutional, is he bound by the results of the recent elections to forego these views, acquiesce in the Congressional plan, or suffer the consequences of an attempt at impeachment? In other words, is the President required to stifle his own honest convictions respecting what is and what is not constitutional in the action of Congress to save himself from a trial for impeachment? All this talk about impeachment, we believe, is absurd. It is not seriously entertained in any respectable quarter. His enemies very well know that the President is a strict constructionist; that he reverts the Constitution and makes it his guide; that there is not the remotest possibility of his usurping any authority not properly belonging to his office. So believing, we should not allude to the subject at all, were it not that able journals are seriously discussing it."

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

—The Robert E. Lee is the name of the largest steamer on the Mississippi.

—Horace Greeley has accepted the Republican nomination to Congress in the Fourth District of New York.

—The *Jackson Clarion* learns that the subject of Mr. Davis' imprisonment will be brought formally before the Legislature in a few days.

—The Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal in the State, had decided that the laws enacted by the Kentucky Legislature, expatriating so-called rebels, is unconstitutional.

—General Beauregard has addressed a letter to General Grant, applying for the restitution of his personal property retained by the United States, against the terms of the surrender of the armies.

—Forney has a letter over the signature of "Occasional," announcing that on the re-assembling of Congress, the Bill conferring the right of suffrage on the negroes in the District of Columbia will be immediately passed.

—The Fenian muskets, which were seized by Federal military officers along the Canadian frontier, are to be returned to their owners, upon the assurance that they will not be used to violate the laws of the land.

—It is stated that the Rothschilds recently wrote to this country for as correct a summary as could possibly be procured of the probable yield of cotton in the Southern States during the year 1866, and received in reply, from a distinguished planter, that it would not exceed, "under the most favorable circumstances, over 1,200,000 bales."

—The Senate of Mississippi has adopted a resolution recommending Spencer's English Grammar to the schools of the State. The author was a native Mississippian who lost his life at the siege of Vicksburg, leaving a widow no means of support except what may be derived from the sale of his Grammar, which has received high testimonials for its simplicity, conciseness and strength.

—An invitation is issued to "all colored soldiers and sailors who served in the Union army or navy during the rebellion, to meet at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1867." The call is addressed: "To those who believe that they have not received from the Government a due recognition for the services rendered in the hour of need, and who believe that in sustaining the Union with the musket they won their right to the ballot."

—The St. Louis papers announce the death in that city, on the 19th inst., where he was on a visit to his brother, of General Washington Barrow, of Nashville, in his 50th year. He has been in bad health for several years, the result of confinement and banishment during the war. He was one of Tennessee's most prominent citizens, had served her in Congress and abroad, and was an admirable gentleman of the old school.

—The *Alexandria Gazette* says that the interest and attention formerly given to politics in Virginia, are now turned to other, and at this time more important, matters—railroads, agricultural subjects, the labor question, mechanical industry, and commercial advantages. The railroad meetings take the place of party conventions—and the ablest men of the State discuss the questions before their meetings, instead of debating the policy of Government in its general administration of public affairs.

NEW GOODS.

Whether the crops are good, bad or indifferent—whether money is plenty or scarce, trade must go on; men, women and children must dress in the style, and merchants will purchase goods, well knowing that they will find sale for them. We know that our friends, Mr. J. J. MATTHEW, of Calhoun, and Messrs. Cox & Poon, STRINGER & DEAN, of Belton, and Col. G. W. Cox, near Belton, have met the public demand, and opened good stocks of Fall and Winter Goods. All persons who do not wish to part company with their cash, we advise to avoid temptation by keeping away from these gentlemen.

CONTRIBUTORIAL.

WILL THE SOUTH ADOPT THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT?

The *New York News*, upon reading the allusion in the *Charleston News* that we were drifting back into the Union upon the basis of the Constitutional Amendment, republishes the proposed Amendment, and gets off a leader in which it suggests, that "the urgency of the necessity for Southern political rehabilitation," the great need of Northern capital and industry to regenerate the South, may possibly induce her people to adopt it. Strange things do happen, and if this should occur, it would be the most marvelous event of this marvelous age. That the Southern people, after sending representatives to the Philadelphia Convention to aid and assist the Conservatives of the North in uttering a solemn protest to the American people against the unconstitutional and humiliating terms demanded by the Radicals, should turn round and voluntarily adopt them, would be to admit that the protest was wrong, and that the Radicals are right—that they sent the wrong delegation to the wrong Convention—that the Black and Tan assemblage at Pittsburg was their Convention, and Brownlow and his traveling menagerie were proper delegates. To adopt that Amendment would be to admit the negroes to perfect political and social equality with the white race—to allow them to intermarry with the whites, vote and sit upon juries with them, plead as lawyers and preside as judges in our Courts, and sit as members of the Legislature and Congress. And what reward is held out to them for all this self-stultification and denial of the decency and rights of the white man? Why, the influx of capital and population into the South, and the admission of her members to seats in that raving, Jacobinical brothel called Congress, side by side with THAD. STEVENS and BEN. BUTLER. Great inducements, truly! For this poor privilege, we cannot consent to sign the death-warrant of our race, and Radicalize the Constitution of the United States.

As to a seat in Congress, we doubt if any decent plantation negro would prize very highly the doubtful honor of sitting with STEVENS and BUTLER; and, as much as we desire to see the influx of capital and population into the South, from the North and from Europe, we should look with suspicion upon any people that could gain their own consent to settle in the South after she had thus become Africanized. No, gentlemen, we trust the day is far distant when the South will voluntarily embrace Radicalism and Negrophilia. She may do it, when this generation dies out and their children forget the lofty virtues and teachings of their heroic ancestors, and become Brownlows and JACK HAMILTONS, but not till then. The Radical leaders now assert, that they will not admit us into the Union, although we adopt the Amendment. We are fully assured of that fact, that our people will never adopt the Amendment.

They have the power, and we say let the show go on. Let them impeach and depose the President, abolish the governments of the Southern States, appoint Provisional Governors and allow the negroes and renegade whites to elect Provisional Legislatures. We shall be sorry to see it, but as the degradation will be forced upon us, we can bear it as heroically and as proudly as the Hungarians and Poles have borne their unwilling enslavement. But, while the peoples and States of the North and West calmly stand and see States blotted out and their people enslaved, the same fate awaits them in turn. The blow will not fall upon the South alone—the rebound will fall fully upon them also. It is a law of radicalism never to stop of itself. It lives and grows upon its own malignity, and once having got its hand upon the throat of lawful and liberal government, it will crush out all life, liberty and hope, not alone in the South, but in the North and West, as well. When the South is used up, the other sections will be bound hand and foot, simply awaiting their doom. In the meantime, the working classes of the North are now staggering and groaning under the weight of taxation resulting from the national indebtedness, and their realizing the death of the Union, would sweep away the entire debt at a single blow. Greenbacks now pass in some sections at two for one; the spectre of repudiation which haunts the minds of bondholders and Radical leaders, would, upon the disfranchisement of the South, become a reality, and the currency and securities of the Government of the United States be worth as much as those of the late Confederacy. If the rest of the Union, then, can look compassedly upon our ruin, we can afford to look it full in the face, assured that our fate will be theirs.

We are willing to go back into the Union upon the plan of President JOHNSON; otherwise, we wish to remain out of it; and hope that God may rise with his blackest thunderbolt the renegade Southern who may advocate our re-admission upon the basis of the so-called Constitutional Amendment.

THE PIERCETOWN MEETING.

We notice that a meeting of the citizens of the upper portion of the District is called for the 2d November, at Piercetown, to consider the resolutions submitted to the meeting at Anderson, on Monday of Court week. This is all proper enough, provided the people will give expression to their own views, and not merely re-echo the opinions of a few managers. In addition to the resolutions of the Anderson meeting, we respectfully and honestly ask the Piercetown assemblage to vote directly upon two questions. First—Are you in favor of the Legislature calling a Convention to repudiate debts? Upon this question our members of the Legislature should not be left in the dark—they should fully understand the views of their constituents, so as to vote intelligently; for we believe that an effort will be made in the Legislature this winter to call a Convention of the people; and that, if a Convention is called, the intent of it will be, the ultimate repudiation of all debts. When we see men running through the country and unblushingly advocate repudiation, we are led to suspect that this whole cry in favor of stay-laws and kindred measure is a blind to lead the people by degrees up to sanction repudiation. The gentlemen who spoke in the Anderson meeting disclaimed all idea of repudiation, and we credit their candor and honesty; but we will not vouch as much for some who are pulling the wires in other sections of the State. At all events, we should like for the people to look Repudiation squarely in the face, and say, whether they endorse it or not. Creditors are supposed to have some rights, and it is time that it should be determined whether they have or not. Our interest might lead us to favor repudiation, but the old command, "Pay that thou owest," is of higher obligation.

Second—Are you in favor of South Carolina adopting THAD. STEVENS' proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, admitting the negro to full political rights with the white man? This Amendment will probably be brought before the Legislature this winter, and as it has been intimated that it will be raised by that body, we should like to hear from the people on the subject. Will the Chairman of the meeting do us the kindness to submit these two questions to a vote?

AUTUMN.

These sweet, delicious Autumn days,
When all the air is filled with calm,
And all day long a purple haze
Hangs o'er the meadow and the farm.

These quiet, dreamy afternoons,
And sunsets rich with crimson glow,
These soft refulgent harvest moons
Fill me with thoughts of long ago.

We know not the name of the author of these stanzas, but we none the less appreciate them as a sweet picture of the brown Autumn days which are upon us. The laborious work of the harvest is over, and the barn-yards are rich with the sheaves of golden grain. Yet off on the hills and in the meadows there is a still life. Life among the sleek herds, which fatten upon what the reapers have left behind. Life in the willow woods, where the buntsnans rouse the coon and fox, by the light of an October moon, with horn and hound. Life among the squirrels and birds, who first survey their winter's store and then seek for quarters more adapted than their swarming nests, to the coming cold. Life that weareth not out among the brown fields, the stately old trees, and down along the softly murmuring stream. Ever resurrected from the season past and gone; it but prepares for that slumber so necessary to all the kingdoms of the earth, and out of which each and all shall awake to new life and beauty. There is life everywhere, yet rest to the husbandman. He has sown in faith, he has reaped, and is worthy his reward.

FROST.

Jack Frost has made his appearance at last! During last week a succession of white frosts fell, effectually killing vegetation and blackening the fields.

PUBLIC MEETING.

WHEREAS, the upper portion of the District was thinly attended at the meeting held at Anderson, C. H. on Monday, the 8th, and "inasmuch" as we desire also to give an expression on the Resolutions there introduced, we therefore request that a Public Meeting be held at PIERCETOWN on FRIDAY, the 2d of November, to which the members of the Legislature of both Houses, and all others who feel themselves interested are cordially invited. We hope the citizens generally will attend, as we think the proceedings of the Legislature, at its regular session in November next, on the subjects there to be discussed, will be of vital importance for the weal or woe of the citizens of our State.

MANY CITIZENS.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 68, A. F. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room on MONDAY NIGHT, November 5, 1866, at half-past 7 o'clock. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the W. M. M.
JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary.
Oct. 11, 1866 17 4

Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION OF BURNING BUSH CHAPTER will be held in the Chapter Room on MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 12th 1866, at half-past seven o'clock. Companions will assemble without further notice.

By order of the M. E. H. P.
JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary.
Oct. 11, 1866 17 4

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails.
The Columbia mail arrives daily (Sundays excepted) at 5.10 p. m.
Open for delivery at 6 p. m.
Closes daily at 9 p. m.
The Greenville, Spartanburg and Union mail arrives daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 a. m. Closes daily at 2 p. m.
The Pendleton and Walhalla mail arrives on Monday at 6 a. m. Closes same day at 10 a. m. Arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p. m., and closes same days at 4 p. m.
Persons will please get stamps during the week, which will prevent them annoying the Post Office on Sundays.
E. F. WEBB, P. M.

Gunpowder at Reduced Prices!!

IN Kegs, half Kegs, Quarter Kegs and Canisters. Quality guaranteed equal to any made. Apply to CHAS. H. MOISE, Wholesale Dealer in Groceries and Liquors, No. 9 Hayne street, Charleston, S. C.
Nov 1, 1866 21 1c

\$50 REWARD.

WENT Astray or Stolen from my place in Anderson District, on the night of the 24th October, a large horse Mule, (had no shoes on.) The finder will please call it with Mr. F. C. Borstel, Anderson, S. C., or Dr. Wm. Phillips, Cross Hill, Laurens District, S. C., and oblige.

JNO. S. BIRD